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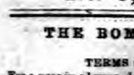

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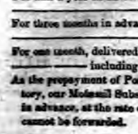

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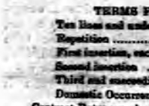

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Bombay, 18th July 1862.

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CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per ship *Daylight*, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for them as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at their risk and expense.

W. NICOL,
Agents for Ship.

14th July 1862.

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J. T. SMITH'S, Streets of London, with anecdotes of their celebrated Residents, 12mo		3 12
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WM. THACKERAY'S, Vanity Fair		4 8
WM. THACKERAY'S, Pendennis		4 8
WM. THACKERAY'S, Esmond		4 8
A. DUMAS', Page of the Duke of Savoy		1 8
CITY BANKER; by the author of "Whitefriars."		1 8
SAY AND SEAL; by the author of "Wide Wide World."		2 0
WATT PHILLIPS', Amos Clark		1 8
LONGWOODS OF THE GRANGE; by the author of "Adelaide Lyndsay."		1 8
MISS SEWELL'S, Ursula		3 4
J. HOLLINGSHEAD'S, Odd Journeys		1 12
J. HOLLINGSHEAD'S, Under Bow Bells		1 12
J. HOLLINGSHEAD'S, Ways of Life		1 12
W. MOY THOMAS', Pictures in a Mirror		1 12
REV. C. KINGSLEY'S, Westward Ho		3 12
MRS. BEECHER STOWE'S, Pearl of Orr's Island, complete		3 12
WHYTE MELVILLE'S Market Harborough; or, How Mr. Sawyer went to the Shires		3 12
W. H. WILLS', Old Leaves; edited by CHARLES DICKENS		3 12
BALZAC'S Cesar de Birotteau; translated by J. Simpson		3 8

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

STAFF CORPS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Messrs. J. & W. WATSON & Co. have received information respecting the Uniform to be worn by Officers of the Staff Corps of each Presidency. Orders for the whole or any portion of the Uniform will be immediately attended to, and the favour of their being sent in as early as possible is requested.

Those in hand will be now proceeded with.

THE NEW CAVALRY AND INFANTRY REGIMENTS.

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN, that Messrs. WATSON & Co. have received from the HORSE-GUARDS plans illustrating the Dress Regulations of the 19TH, 20TH, and 21ST HUSSARS. Supplies of the whole of the Laces, &c. therein ordered, as well as of the Ornaments, Buttons, &c. required by the NEW INFANTRY REGIMENTS, having arrived, orders for every part of these Uniforms can be executed forthwith, and they are respectfully solicited.

1, Hummum Street, June 24, 1862.

PULPERS.

MESSRS. JOHN GORDON AND COMPANY, respectfully call the attention of those interested in Coffee Planting, to their new and improved Pulper. Brown Pulper, which for simplicity of construction, fewness of working parts, and non-liability to derangement, cannot be excelled.

The machine as it now stands, is the result of a long series of experiments, and can be recommended as a most effectual and expeditious Coffee Pulper. Wheel power is not available for driving machinery, this Pulper will be found invaluable; two men being sufficient to work it, pulping at the rate of about sixty bushels per hour. The number of berries injured during the process varying from 1 to 3 per cent. Some of the finest samples of Coffee that left Ceylon last season, were pulped with these machines and we received many certificates as to their excellence from the Ceylon planters.

All machinery carefully erected at our works previous to shipment.

JOHN GORDON & Co.,
Engineers, Kandy, Ceylon,
(and 3, Billiter Square, London, E. C.)

HOPE HALL, FAMILY HOTEL, MAZAGON

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co., who have taken a lease of this LONG ESTABLISHED FAMILY HOTEL, beg to return their best thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have kindly patronised them during the past year, and who have been pleased to express their satisfaction with the accommodation and attention which they received at the Hope Hall.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co. can adduce no better recommendation for the continued support of the Public than such testimonials from the parties who have honoured them with their patronage.

The House, recently furnished throughout, occupies one of the most salubrious sites in Bombay, is as well adapted for single parties as for families, and is most conveniently situated as regards the Fort, the Byculla Railway Station, and the open county. It is enclosed in a spacious compound, and surrounded by a good garden.

The table is the best procurable in Bombay, and no pains are spared to afford satisfaction in that and every other respect. A plentiful supply of the best Beer, Wine, and Spirits, are always on hand.

Parties visiting Bombay from up-country, and Passengers arriving by the Mail Steamers, will find the Hope Hall a most desirable and comfortable place of sojourn.

MESSRS. NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co. finally beg to intimate that their charges are moderate, and that every effort will be made by them to secure the approbation of all parties who may honour them with their patronage.

Breakfast at 9 A.M., Tiffin at half-past 1 P.M., and Dinner at half-past 7 P.M.

Bombay, 29th August 1861.

Translation from the "Diario de Lisboa," No. 126, Official Paper of the (Portuguse) Government. Published on the 5th June 1862.

AS THE REVEREND ARCHBISHOP OF GOA should proceed as early as possible to take charge of his Diocese, and it being necessary to proceed without delay to make the new limits of the Dioceses of the Royal Patronage, in accordance with Articles 7, 10, 11, 13, 14 and 15 of the Treaty celebrated with the Holy See on the 21st February 1857, taking into consideration the talents, learning and special knowledge of the affairs of Asia which are combined in the Counsellor Joaquim Heliodoro da Cunha Rivara, actual Secretary of the Governor General of the State of India. He is appointed Commissary on the part of the Portuguese Government, in order that, jointly with the Commissary appointed by the Holy See, he should perform the duties ladd down in the above mentioned articles of the said Treaty.

The Minister and Secretary of State for the Marine and Ultramarine will understand this, and cause it to be executed.

(Signed) THE KING,
„ JOSE DA SILVA MENDES LEAL.

Palace, the 27th May 1862.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

CONTRACT FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE JUBBULPORE LINE, 222½ MILES, OR THEREABOUT.

THE Plans, Sections, and Specifications for the above Work are in course of preparation, and will be ready for the inspection of intending Contractors at the Company's Offices early in July, of which due notice will be given in a future Advertisement.

By order of the Board,
D. J. NOAD,
Secretary.

East Indian Railway House, Alderman's Walk, New Broad Street, London E. C., 12th June 1862.

Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.

CONTRACT FOR PERMANENT WAY BALLAST WAGGONS.

THE ACTING AGENT for this Company is prepared to receive Tenders for 150 Permanent Way Ballast Waggons in quantities of not less than Twenty. The Company finding all Iron Work.

Parties disposed to Tender may see the Drawings, specification, and Form of Tender (on which Form only Tenders will be received) at the Deputy Engineer's Office in Bombay on and after 17th instant.

Tenders sealed up and marked Tender for Permanent Way Ballast Waggons must be lodged at the Deputy Engineer's Office in Bombay on or before the 1st August next.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—Up to the arrival in Bombay of the first regular Mail from England expected in September, the Government of Bombay will be prepared to receive proposals from parties willing to construct a Tramway, capable of being worked by locomotive power from the Port of Sudasseaghur in the Collectorate of North Canara to the Cotton districts of the Dharwar Collectorate. Further particulars may be ascertained at the Office of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, Victoria Street, Westminster, by application addressed to the Under-Secretary of State, Railway Department, or at the Office of the Secretary to Government, Railway Department, Bombay.

By order, &c.,
J. B. PEILE,
Under-Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 7th July 1862.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

THE WORKS OF CHARLES DICKENS.

THE New Edition with all the original illustrations, the Cheap Edition &c.

A Tale of two Cities, with sixteen illustrations, 8vo.	Rs.	6 8
The Pickwick Papers, with forty-three illustrations, 2 vols. re-issue		10 0
Cheap edition		3 4
Nicholas Nickleby, with forty illustrations, 2 vols. re-issue		10 0
Cheap edition		3 4
Sketches by Box, with forty illustrations, re-issue		10 0
Cheap Edition		2 4
Martin Chuzzlewit, with forty illustrations, 2 vols. re-issue		10 0
Cheap edition		3 4
The Old Curiosity Shop, with seventy-five illustrations, 2 vols. re-issue		10 0
Cheap edition		2 8
Barnaby Rudge, a Tale of the Riots of '80, with seventy-eight illustrations, 2 vols re-issue		10 0
Cheap edition		2 8
American Notes, for General Circulation, Cheap edition		1 12
Oliver Twist: or, The Parish Boy's Progress, illustrated by George Cruikshank, re-issue		5 0
Cheap edition		2 4
Christmas Books, cheap edition		2 4
Pickwick Papers, illustrated, original edition		13 4
Cheap edition		3 4
Little Dorrit, original edition		13 4
David Copperfield, re-issue, 2 vols		10 0
Cheap edition		3 4
Dombey and Son, re-issue, 2 vols		10 0
Cheap edition		3 4

("Hard Times" is issued in the same vol. with "Barnaby Rudge, vol. 2" of the new edition.)

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY, 28, MEDOW STREET.

New Books and New Editions.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "MALTA."

The Lieutenant and Commander; being autobiographical Sketches of his own career, &c. By Captain B. H

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Saturday, 19th July 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	4 months' sight...	2s. 3d. to 7/16d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 09/16d.
Do. Bank Rates ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 05/16d.
Calcutta	Sight	¼ Prem.
Madras	30 days' sight	Par.
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 219 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ p. cent.	73½ with divd.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	44 do.
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	90 do.
General Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	103 per cent.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	8 do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	42½ do.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	6 Dis.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company,Con. soldated Shares	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs.8 Dis.
Do. New Shares.....	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 12 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.....	1,000	2½ do.	Nomi. [ble.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 200 Dis. p.
Agra and Mutra Company ...	11,200	1,550 p. sh.	Rs. 21,400 p.sh.
Colaba Press Company ...	2,700	15 do.	Rs. 5,750 do.
Colaba Land Company ...	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 14,000 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 2,400 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company.....	500	32 do.	Rs.375 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 500 dis.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company.....	2,500	[p. annu. 450 p. sh.	Rs. 100 dis.
Victoria Spinning Co....	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company ...	1500	.....	Rs. 325 Dis.
Great Western Spinning and Weaving Company	1,100	.....	Rs. 325 do.
Manockjee Petty's Spinning and Weaving Co..	550	.....	Rs. 280 do.
Throstle Mill Company...	4,000	.....	Nominal.
Bombay United Spinning Company...	4,500	.....	do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan ..... Nominal.
" Loan 1835-36 ..... } 95½
" Loan 1842-43 ..... }
" Loan 1854-55 ..... }
New Five Per Cent. Loan 105½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan 113½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each..... Rs. 10 4
Bank of England Notes..... Nominal.
Spanish Dollars ..... Rs. 239 Nominal
Gavoos..... ,, 250 do.
Mexican Dollars..... ,, 237 do.
Guzzees Crowns..... ,, 213½ do.
Five Franc Pieces..... ,, 205
Bar Silver ..... ,, 106½ to 107
Gold Leaf ..... ,, 16-4 to 16-8

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready ....£2 12s. 6d. to £2 17s. 6d.
" (Seeds)..... £1 7s. 6d. to £1 10s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ready.....£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
" (Seeds) ..... Nominal.
To Hull ..... £2 0s. 0d.
To China..... No offers.
To Clyde..... Do.

PRICES CURRENT (JULY 18TH, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba : Per candy.

New Broach, ready	Rs.	290 to 295
New Surat	,,	300 to 305
New Dholleras, and Bhownuggur	,,	303 to 305
New Oomrawtee	,,	290 to 295
New Comptа, ...	,,	290 to 295
New Dharwar Sawgaud	,,	294 to 295
New Barsee, and Nuggur	,,	285 to 290
New Veravul	,,	285 to 290
Khandeish	,,	280 to 285
New Poonahse	,,	290 to 295
New Accota	,,	310 to 315
New Mangalore	,,	290 to 295

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,570 to 1,575.

SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish...at Rs. 6-14 to 6-15 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat..... , 7-8 to 7-10 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)..... ,, 32 to 33 nominal.
Niger (Nominal) ..... ,, 26 to 27 [nominal.

BANKS.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business .....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays. .....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HETCOCK,
Bombay, 6th May 1862. Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter

HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMBEILLA, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorized to draw on the undermentioned Establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)
THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for extramural purposes.
The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0d.
" 4 months' sight..... 1s. 11¾d.
" 3 months' sight..... 1s. 11¾d.
" 2 months' sight..... 1s. 11¾d.
" 1 month's sight..... 1s. 11¾d.
" On demand .....
On Scotland ..... } 1s. 11¾d.
On Ireland .....
Circular Notes ..... 2s. 11½d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Mooltan, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsar, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Service and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by the Overland Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, in the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address the " *The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee (Mr. H. P. Bell, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Bombay, 25th May 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
" 3 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
" 2 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
" On demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
On Scotland do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
On Ireland do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. "

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight ..... } 1s. 11¾d. "

Drafts at 8 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted via the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 1st May 1862. Acting Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England / The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
4 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "
3 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "
2 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "
1 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "
On demand (Head Office) ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
May 2nd, 1862. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand ; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New Zealand, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :

On London at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" 3 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" 2 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" on demand ..... }
On Scotland do. ..... } 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Ireland do. ..... }
On Paris, at 3 days' sight ..... 1s. 11¼d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—
Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to " *The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation .....Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
July 18	Rowantree	Lewis	Liverpool 29 Mar.
	Coleroon	Hale.....	London 29 Mar.
	Winterthur	Seward.....	London 26 Mar.
	Harry Pudomsee ...	RichardJson ...	Liverpool 20 Apr.

INTELLIGENCE.—Per ship *Winterthur*, from London.—On the 21st May, spoke the French Barque *Geupus'coaus* from Bordeaux to Buenos Ayres 21 days, Lat : 1-5 N. *Long* : 21-20 W. On the 2nd May, spoke the English Barque *Crown*, for New Castle, to Bearia, 30 days, Lat : 18 N. *Long* : 21 W. reports that she spoke the ship *Pasithea*, with Captain murdered, bound to California. On the 4th May, spoke the English Barque *Harwood*, from London, to Auckland, 23 days, Lat : 1-22 S. Long 29-55 W. : On the 8th May, spoke the English ship *John Nicholson*, from Cardiff, to Hongkong, 37 days, Lat : 8-6 S., Long 25-38 W. On the 30th June, spoke the English Barque *Holsper* from New Castle, to Ceylon, 72 days. The ship *White-thur*, was detained 16 days in the channel by strong westerly wind, and experienced throughout the voyage adverse winds and no trades ; and also experienced heavy weather from the East of the Cape from the 13th June to 26th ; lost the main Top mast on 18th June and portion of bulwarks and P. T. G. Mast on 1st July.

Per ship *Harey Pudomsee*, from Liverpool.—On the 30th June, spoke the ship *Aron Brown*, for Aden in Lat : 28-34 S., Long : 37-16 E.

Departure.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	To.
July 18	Louisa	Kneel	Colombo.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per ship *Coleroon*, from London.—Mr. F. L. Seaton, I. N.
Per Ship *Winterthur*, from London.—Mr. Budd, Mate, I. N.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship *Contest*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Champion*, for Kurrachee.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, 18th JULY 1862.

For London.

Istamboul.—85 packages Malabar Coffee, 117 cwt., Godoo Preamjee ; 350 bags Saltpetre, 655 l. maunds, Hormusjee Jamsetjee Sons and Co. : 29 chests Herabole, 73½ cwt., Sewjee Ludha and Co. ; 1,875 pieces E. Teeth, 83 cwt. 2 qrs. 2 lbs., Kessowjee Chuttoor ; 350 bags Suree Seed, 525 cwt., B. Sousa and Co. ; 250 packages Cloves, 299 cwt. 3 qrs. 18 lbs. Dinshaw Muncherjee.

Victory.—3 cases Cardamoms, 19 cwt. 3 lbs., Bhanjee Nursy.

For Liverpool.

Alma.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Ewart, Latham and Co. ; 76 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Kessoo Waga.

Bates Family.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Megjee Runjeea ; 45 bales Cotton, 157½ cwt., Jairam Hemraz ; 80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Khimjee Lalljee ; 1,000 bales Cotton, 3,500 cwt., Ritchie, Steuart and Co. ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Kessowjee Chuttoor ; 300 bags Suree Seed, 450 cwt., Mowjee Bhimjee.

Levant.—120 bales Cotton, 420 cwt., Goculdass Hirjee ; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

Colconda.—500 bundles Sundries, Jairam Visram.

John Lyon.—6 bales Cotton, 21 cwt., Goculdass Lilladhur.

Sam Mendel.—800 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

Zouave.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee ; 255 bales Cotton, 892½ cwt., M. Rogers and Co. ; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., S. Burstall and Co. ; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Gangjee Courjee ; 70 bales Cotton, 245 cwt., Byramsaw Dhunjeebhoy ; 85 bales Cotton, 297½ cwt., R. Souza and Co. ; 29 bales Cotton, 101½ cwt., Jugjeevun Hemjee.

Lord Raglan.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Muncherjee Dadabhoy ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Mungesh Pandooruug ; 70 bales Cotton, 245 cwt., Khatesy Dhurumsy ; 275 bales Cotton, 962½ cwt., Cullandass, Nusserwanjee and Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Union.*—28 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ludhabhoy Nensey and Co. ; 20 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cursetjee Bomanjee ; 11 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Tarachund Sittaram ; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dhurumsy Poojabhoy ; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Hajeebhoy Dawood and Co. ; 11 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons and Co. ; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs each, Callooram Hurmundroy ; 5½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Rambueux Gungadhur.

Preston.—300 packages Cloves, 371 cwt. 2 qrs. 17 lbs., Dwarkadass Vusunjee.

For Havre.

Noveille Antoniette.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Dadabhoy Jamsetjee ; 54 bales Cotton, 189 cwt., J. Sigg and Co. ; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Ardaseer Eduljee.

For Calcutta.

Good Success.—27 cases E. Piece Goods, 1,945 pieces, Preamjee Jeevun and Co.

Earl of Clare.—9 cases Blue Vetriol, 28½ cwt., Mooljee Ramjee ; 20 boxes Europe Toys, Golam Hosen Abdool Cader ; 3 packages Jungbar Cowries, 3 cwt. ; 8 packages Persian Medicine, 5 cwt., Nusserwanjee Hormusjee Mehta ; 200 packages Cowdies, 180 cwt. ; 650 pharas Red Ochre, 880 cwt., Fazel Mohmed and Co.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY

450	Ajdaha, 29 (flag-ship), Frushard	... Bombay.
800	Assaye, 10 (paddle), Adams	... ... England.
204	Assyria, 6 (paddle), Forster	... ... Out of Commission.
946	Auckland, 6 (paddle), Drought	... ... Bombay.
	Augusta, 6 (screw)	... ... Bombay.
664	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Holt	... ... Bombay.
499	Chenaub, 2 (paddle), Walton	... ... River Indus.
420	Clive, 14 (sloop), Lloyd	... ... Bombay.
300	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Mitchison	Bombay.
294	Comet, 2 (p. gun-boat), Collingwood	River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Cookson	... Aden.
1026	Coromandel, 4 (screw), Batt	... ... Andaman Islands.
295	Cursetjee, (flat) Shaw	... ... River Indus.
1022	Dalhousie, (screw), Hopkins	... ... Bombay.
387	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), Kitheridge	... Persian Gulf.
90	Emily, 2 (schooner), Evans	... ... Madras.
274	Ethersey, (flat), McLaren	... ... River Indus.
235	Euphrates, (survey ship). Willisu	... Out of Commission.
495	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Fraser	... ... Bombay.
1450	Feroze, 13 (paddle), Tronson	... ... Bombay.
610	Fyze, 2 (paddle), Marsh	... ... River Indus.
215	Golamar, (paddle yacht), Necoda	... Bombay.
90	Georgiana, J. R. Bowsher, 2 (tender)	Persian Gulf.
610	Havelock, 2 (paddle), Davies	... ... River Indus.
800	Hegia Rose, (gun boat) Wood	... ... Persian Gulf.
522	Indus, 2 (paddle), Tickle	... ... Neale.
499	Jhelum, 2 (paddle), Peck	... ... River Indus.
151	Keddywarry, (flat)	... ... Guard Vessel, Kurrachee.
	Kotree, (flat), O'Brien	... ... River Indus.
700	Lady Canning, 2 (paddle), James	... Adaman Islads.
200	Lady Falkland, (paddle), Tarleton	... Bombay.
157	Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner	... ... Aden.
167	Mor, (schooner)	... ... Bombay.
445	Napier, 2 (paddle), Stevenson	... River Indus.
	Nerbudda, (schooner),	... ... Kurrachee.
204	Nimrod, 2 (paddle), Linton	... ... River Indus.
610	Outram, (paddle), Neal	... ... River Indus.
885	Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher	... ... River Indus.
140	Pleiad, (screw), White	... ... Bombay.
1246	Prince Arthur, (screw), Walker	... Bombay.
800	Punjaub, 10, Fouleston	... ... England.
208	Ravee, (flat), Ridge Wilkes	... ... River Indus.
385	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison	... River Indus.
960	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley	... Bombay.
610	Sir Henry Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones.	River Indus.
40	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers	... ... Bombay Harbour.
235	Tigris, 5 (brigantine), Dyer	... ... Persian Gulf
705	Victoria, 4 (paddle), Chitty	... ... Bombay.
1003	Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Cruttenden	... Aden.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[o.l. signifies " commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

1310	Istamboul, Dauchar—Jehanghir N. Wadia.	(c.l. May 10)
579	Victory, H. Stephens—Forbes & Co.	(c. l. June 5)
	FROM LONDON VIA ANTWERP.	
892	Freya, Major—A. H. Huschke & Co.	
	FOR LIVERPOOL.	
1070	Alma, Brough—Ewart Latham & Co.	(c. l. May 13)
1038	Arabian Marshall—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. May 20)
2153	Bates Family, Hogg—Edward Bates & Co.	(c. l. May 16)
886	Bacton Castle, Cherry—G. S. King & Co.	(c. l. July 10)
668	Celuta, Hayes—Coupland & Co.	
1046	Childwickbury—Martin Young & Co.	(c. l. June 5)
1120	Contest, Jennings—Ewart, Latham & Co.	(c. l. July 18)
854	Dora, Rose—J. P. Crawford & Co.	
1139	Floating Light, Starkie—RennieScovell & Co.	(c. l. May 28)
1154	Forest Rights, Thomson—Grey & Co.	(c. l. July 16)
1124	Golconda, Dais—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. July 5)
1090	John Linn, Kavanagh—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. May 19)
1210	Levant, Ferar—Ewart Latham & Co.	(c. l. May 19)
1904	Lord Raglan, Curron—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. July 12)
1033	Sam Mendel, Eliwood—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. July 1)
578	Thomas Mitchell, Mitchell—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
1220	Zouave, Griffiths—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. July 10)
	FOR TUTICORIN AND LIVERPOOL.	
1152	Mellicete, Gould—Cornforth & Co.	(c. l. July 16)
	FOR HAVRE.	
439	Noveille Antonietta—S. Trebjee & Co.	(c. l. July 4)
	FOR FALMOUTH FOR ORDERS.	
553	Daylight, Smith—W. Nicol & Co.	
	FOR HONGKONG.	
975	John Temperly, Liddle—W. Nicol & Co.	
1555	Preston, Moffatt—Lyon Brothers & Co.	(c. l. July 2)
871	Portland, Thomas—W. Nicol & Co.	
495	Union, W. Stuart.	(c. l. July 17)
	FOR SINGAPORE.	
1201	Futtay Mombersch—Correspondence Verdass	(c. l. May 12)
813	Unrivalled, Crawford—E. Bates & Co.	
	FOR MANILA.	
885	Alarm, Gibson—Coupland & Co.	
	FOR MAULMAIN.	
369	Lizzie Bliss, Pierson—Andrew Nicholas, Stewart & Co.	
	FOR CALCUTTA.	
1019	Earl of Clare—R. Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy & Co.	(c. l. July 3)
477	Good Success, Magregor—Sir J. J. Bons & Co.	(c. l. Apr. 12)
327	Prince of Wales, Nicols—H. J. Abadin.	(c. l. May 12)
	FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.	
609	Fazel Bhary, Nicoda—Hajee Ebhram.	(c. l. July 17)
	FOR RANGOON.	
641	China, Logan—Wallace & Co.	
	FOR MOZAMBIQUE.	
74	Sullamattee, Nacoda—Sawjee Lalljee.	(c. l. May 27)
	FOR KURRACHEE.	
565	Belle Virginie—Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co.	(c. l. July 15)
209	Clanquhon, Owen—Jeremy Sisson.	(c. l. July 18)
456	Corinna, (s) Gray—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. July 16)
465	Tilly (s) Beyts, B. S. N. Co.	(c. l. July 14)
	FOR NEW YORK.	
1145	Crown Point, Knapp—J. Reynolds & Co.	(c. l. June 5)
	MAURITIUS.	
250	Neary, Nacoda—L. Samjee.	(c. l. July 7)
	NOT FIXED.	
672	Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo.	
307	Artemisia, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.	
290	Ararat, Nacoda—H. M. A. Lutifi	
501	Bombay Merchant, Gwyer—Heerjee Arat.	
539	Bussorah Merchant, Richards—H. J. S. Dosna.	
1069	Caribou, Cameron—Lawrence & Co.	
457	City of Poona, Nacoda.	
696	Coleroon, Hale—Remington & Co.	
875	Egeria, Storey—John Clover Co.	
270	Ellesmere, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.	(laid up)
609	Shaw Allum, Perfumjee—Heerjee Ebhram.	
696	Granville, Laker—W. Nicol & Co.	
495	Harriet and Jesse, Deshon—Tar Mahomed & Co.	
1324	Halmeman, Phillips—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
1218	Harvey Puddemsey, Richardson—E. Bates & Co.	
620	Hyderee, Stephenson—H. M. A. H. Curim.	
1090	Iskunerska, Mahomed.	
155	Kecrate Roodeen, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan.	
511	Lady Frankland, Nacoda—Jairan Fazel & Co.	
90	Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Gowjee Eduljee.	
524	Maria Gray, P. L. Jones—M. A. M. Khan.	
1242	Mary Stenhouse, Finlay—E. Bates & Co.	
499	Nadershah, Box—Gopaidass Mowjee.	
446	Nader Shah, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.	
1017	Negotiator, Hawkins—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
	Nantis, Nacoda.—C. S. Sons & Co.	
109	Nearcol Hamed, Nacoda—M. Hussein.	
1001	Norah Graeme, Bake—E. Bates & Co.	
891	Nurbudda—Cursondass Vurzidass.	
1233	Norwood, Stapelton—John Clover & Co.	
1369	Oriental, Hills—Cursejee Jemseejee & Co.	
1435	Queen of the West, Barry—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
150	Royal Victoria, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhickajee Khan.	
791	Robins Coates—Coupland & Co.	
919	Rowantree, Lewis—Lyon Brothers & Co.	
450	Scindian, (s) Beyt—B. S. N. Co.	
1131	Sir Edward Percy, Jenkins.	
383	Teazer, John Shaw—Hajee Mahomed Sedick.	
632	Veritas, Carry—E. Latham & Co.	
1131	War Cloud, McLay—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
688	Winterthur, Seward—H. H. Huschke & Co.	

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

1200 Ganges, H. Wilkinson.
1500 Malta, G. S. King.
1600 Pottinger. (Laid up.)
1200 Singapore, G. A. Grainger.

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 18.

Worgan, Lieut. Colonel, Staff, on duty, from Kirkee.
Scott, Lieut. Colonel C. Engineers, on duty, from Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C. B.
Bombay, Friday, 18th July 1862.

The 23rd Regt. N. L. I. the Officer for the Castle Guard tomorrow.

The 21st Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

1. Surgeon Broughton, 21st Regt. N. I., will attend the Committee detailed in yesterday's Garrison Orders and which will assemble to-morrow at 11 A. M.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 17th July 1

enough to make it out. The vessel first struck about eight o'clock. We first made the land between four and five o'clock on Saturday afternoon the 14th June. I believe that was the land of Bombay. It was very thick and heavy squalls. We wore ship and stood out to seaward. We did not see the land on the following day, it was blowing very hard that day. We made the land once again after words, it was too far off to make it out. Just at the time the vessel struck the Captain gave orders to haul in the starboard braces to haul the ship off the land. Immediately the vessel struck the Carpenter sounded the well and found three feet. The vessel gave two or three bumps after that and then stuck fast altogether.

We then took in sail, the mainsail was hauled up before she struck. The Captain gave orders to cut away the weather rigging. Some hands were employed in getting the boats up. I used sometimes to assist in the navigation of the ship. There were no observations taken between Saturday and Tuesday that could be depended on, not being able to see the sun. During my night watch no stars were visible, it was thick weather all the time. I got on shore in the life-boat. Part of the crew came on shore in the life-boat, some in the long boat, and the remainder on the poop deck, except two men who were drowned. When we landed, we could not get any assistance from the Natives. We could get no shelter or food from them. The Captain wanted a house for his wife but he could not get any. We had rain in the afternoon of the 17th, but there was no rain between 4 and 6 o'clock. The Captain and the Chief mate have been several times in Bombay.

To Mr. Prentis.—I do not exactly know how the ship was heading, between 4 and 6 o'clock on the 17th; but it was some way between S. and S. E. We could see the land at six o'clock, but we were unable to make out what land it was. It was hazy over the land. I knew the Bombay Lights. I saw lights when I came on deck about ten minutes before the ship struck. They appeared to me to be Bombay Lights. I was sure that it was the Bombay Light. I felt no doubt about it. I thought we were going into the Bombay harbour.

Daniel Connor deposed.—I was able seaman on board the *James Pilkington* on her last voyage from Liverpool to Bombay, Captain Ellis Griffiths was the Commander. I was on board the *James Pilkington* when she was wrecked on the 17th June last. I was sick in the fore castle when the vessel struck; I had been there all day. I was not on deck that evening at all. I was on deck between 8 and 9 in the morning and the Captain sent me below because I was sick and unable to work. When she struck I went on deck, and the leadsman called out quarter less four, and the mate went to the Captain on the forecastle and told him that the ship was on a rock. It was pretty fine weather then, blowing pretty stiff. It was not very clear. The land was visible but not distinctly. It was low land, we could only see the trees. I heard several men say that there were four lights visible and that they were like Bombay lights; they were put out before I came on deck. After the vessel struck the Captain called us all aft to put the yards round to get her hauled, but she went further on the rocks. The Captain finding that the vessel could not be got out, called the crew aft to get the boats put out. Having got the boats out, we cut the landyards of the weather rigging by order of the Captain, and let the mast go over the side. One of the boats got adrift and the other boat pulled aft to get her back. They brought the boat back. There were five or six hands in the boat when it came alongside, the Captain ordered the Second Mate into the boat, the Captain's wife was handed over the taffrail into the boat, and the Captain followed her. They let go the rope and pulled for the shore, leaving the Mate and twenty-one men on board. The Mate then told the men to try and get the long boat out. We got the long boat out, all hands jumped into her. We the boat struck against the main-mast. The poop had got adrift from the vessel and the Mate and eleven of the crew jumped out of the boat and swam to the poop. Five others got out of the boat and swam to the main top; three men remained in the boat. Those on the top were asked to come into the boat and let her drift ashore. Three got into the boat and the sailmaker and another man were drowned. The boat then drifted ashore. I was one of those in the long boat. The vessel struck about quarter to eight in the evening and we got ashore about quarter past four the following morning. We left the ship about two o'clock in the morning. I think the Captain left the ship between eleven and twelve o'clock. I suppose the vessel was about three miles off the land. When we got on shore, we were not kindly treated by the natives. We asked where the Captain was and they would not answer us. We afterwards met the Captain and the other men. About day-light a man came down who spoke English, he told the Captain there was a Chapel about a mile off. The Captain went with him and he followed him to the Chapel. Leaving the Chief and second and third mates, the carpenter, the cook, and the boy at the Chapel, the remainder of the crew with the Captain proceeded to a native doctor's house about three miles off. The Captain and his wife left us at the doctor's house, and drove away in a carriage to Mahim; the Captain told us to follow him. I was sick half the day before the vessel struck, and the whole of the following day.

To Mr. Prentis.—The doctor treated us very kindly and sent us on to Mahim in bullock carts. We stopped at Mahim at the house of Mr. Knight, the European Constable, who treated us very kindly, and brought us in the railway train to Bombay.

The following is the statement of the Captain read before the Court the previous day:—

To Captain BARKER, I. N.,

Master Attendant, Bombay.

SIR,—I beg to forward you the following report of the loss of the ship *James Pilkington*, lately commanded by myself:—

On the 13th of February last, I left Liverpool in command of the iron built ship *James Pilkington*, belonging to Edward Bates, Esq., of that place, bound on a voyage from thence to Bombay, the vessel being in good order and condition and well fitted to perform her said voyage. That after a very long and tedious passage, during which we encountered very severe and stormy weather, both in the Channel and off the Cape, but met with no accident whatever, the vessel continuing throughout perfectly tight. On Saturday, the 14th June, the ship being under reefed topsails and foresail and furled mainsail we sighted land, which, from its appearance, I took to be that of the Kennery Island, the weather then being very severe and it blowing a hard gale from the S. S. W. Shortly afterwards a heavy squall of wind and rain came on which split the upper main topsail and lower mizen topsail and jib, and during which we lost sight of the land, and the weather being exceedingly thick and hazy I did not consider it advisable to run into what I thought was the harbour, and therefore brought the ship to the wind on the port tack and set the storm staysails, the ship heading from W. S. W. to W. N. W. That we had a continuation of the same weather during the whole of that night and also throughout Sunday and Monday; during which we continued working to windward with all the canvas upon the ship that she could carry, the squalls of wind and rain being very heavy and carrying one sail away after another almost as soon as it was replaced, the hands being continually employed in shortening and making sail as the weather permitted them for the purpose of carrying as much sail as we could to keep to the southward and off from the land, as I had not been able to get any proper observation for some days owing to the state of the weather which continued very thick and hazy. That about 4 A.M. on Tuesday morning, it still being very hazy, the wind moderated and veered to the N. W. and upon which I wore ship in 22 fathoms of water and stood to the southward, the ship heading from S. S. W. to S. by E. and going from 6 to 7 knots per hour. A little before noon it came on very squally with rain which disabled me from taking observations, but by the reduction to the meridian I found the latitude to be about 19° 18' or 19° 20' N., we being then in 19 fathoms of water, I kept the vessel standing on heading from S. to S. S. W. and going about 6 or 7 knots an hour, but during the squalls which were very heavy about 8 knots there being no land visible at the time, the wind and squalls veering to the N. W. About 6 P.M. the ship heading S. W. we sighted land bearing about E. N. E. and which from our having run upwards of 40 miles by the log since noon, I took to be Malabar Hill, but could not see it sufficiently distinct enough to be certain. At a little after 7 P.M. we sounded in 9 fathoms, which at 7-30 shoaled to 8 fathoms, and as I could see no lights, I determined to wear ship and stand off again, whilst in the act of so doing the sailmaker who was well acquainted with Bombay and who was on the fore-topsail yard looking out reported that he could see what appeared to be in all respects a revolving light a little on the port bow bearing about N. E. by N., upon which I brought the ship's head N. E. by E. carrying 7 fathoms of water, shortly afterwards two lights were reported one right ahead as being that of the Outer Light Ship and the other about a point to the northward of what appeared to be the revolving light which I supposed to be that of the Inner Light Ship, no land was visible however. I stood on and kept the lead constantly going, the water averaging from 6 to 7 fathoms until 7-50 P.M. when it suddenly shoaled to 5 fathoms, upon which I thought I was approaching too close to the Kennery Flat, an island which I took to be that of Kennery being visible on the starboard beam and accordingly hauled the ship up N. N. W. as close as she could lay to the wind when the water shoaled to 4 fathoms and immediately afterwards the ship struck heavily amidships and the men in the chains sang out 3½ fathoms of water, the ship was then under reefed upper topsails maintop gallant sail and reefed foresail, and having grazed along the rocks for a few minutes she bumped heavily without forging ahead, there being a heavy ground swell at the time. I sounded the pumps and found that there was 3 feet of water in the hold and immediately afterwards it increased to 13 feet directly after the ship struck. I lit a blue light and held it over the side upon which all the lights we had seen suddenly disappeared and we did not see them again; finding that the ship must inevitably be lost and that we could not possibly save her I considered it of the greatest importance that I should endeavour to save the lives of the crew and therefore launched the pinnace and lifeboat and placed five men in each and made them get under the lee-quarter and take precautions to keep clear of the masts and spars which I expected would fall every minute. The ship falling over on her beam ends fortunately in shore I had the fore and main weather rigging cut, when the masts fell over the side, but did not get clear of the ship; I afterwards cut the mizen rigging and the mast in its fall broke into three pieces, and tore up the cabin house-deck. About ten o'clock, it was reported to me that the pinnace was filling, but feeling that the men were quite safe in her I ordered them to remain there and hold fast to the ship, instead of doing which they got into the life-boat and set the pinnace adrift; wishing to know if we could get any help from the shore I requested the chief officer to take my wife ashore in the life-boat with the men that were in her and make a survey of the place and ascertain if any assistance could be obtained as I expected the vessel would break up every moment, he advised me strongly to wait until day-break as we were ignorant of the nature of the beach and the surf was running very high at this time. I told the men to come into the cabin and take some refreshment of bread, butter, cheese, and lime-juicet there being no spirits, wine or beer in the ship. All hands with the exception of those who were in the life-boat under the command of Mr. Richards, the second officer, who all refused to return to the ship, came in and partook of some, after which we all went forward and used our utmost exertions to clear away the wreck of the masts and spars, in order to launch the long-boat; whilst engaged in doing this it was reported to me that the ship was breaking up fast, and shortly afterwards she parted amidship with a noise similar to the report of a gun. The chief officer still not wishing to go on shore I jumped off the poop with my wife and got into the life-boat and managed to get her and all the hands in the boat safe on shore, where I found a small village, but none of the inhabitants would render me the least assistance. I therefore went back to the boat and endeavoured to persuade four of the hands to go off to the ship with me in the life-boat and try to save the other portion of the crew but they all refused with the exception of one seaman named Caleb Thomas, of Milford, the second officer did not absolutely refuse to go but he offered no encouragement to the other men, and only disheartened them by his conduct, as he did nothing but cry and beg my wife to persuade me not to venture off to the ship as we should certainly be drowned in a few minutes, so I was necessitated to remain where I was. After I had left the ship as I have stated the crew succeeded in getting the long-boat afloat, but unfortunately it was struck by the heel of the foremast which stove her, whereupon she filled, but was drifted safely ashore with five men in her. The sailmaker and one seaman were unfortunately drowned in endeavouring to pass from the long-boat to the maintop; had they only remained in the boat with the rest they would have been saved. The remaining portion of the crew succeeded in getting on to the poop-deck which shortly afterwards parted from the ship and drifted on shore with them safely; but owing to the rapidity with which the ship went to pieces neither myself or any of the crew were able to save anything whatever and the said ship certificates of registry articles, copy of manifest, log books, sailors' discharges and all other papers, together with our nautical instruments and all furniture whatsoever belonging to the said vessel, were lost in her. When the day broke I found that the ship was wrecked on a rocky island called Versava (about twenty miles north of Bombay) the inhabitants of which were most inhospitable in refusing to give us even a drink of water, and taking every opportunity to plunder and rob all the goods and bales they could get at as they were washed on shore from the wreck. Finding we could get no assistance there, I started with my wife and twenty of the men who refused to remain, for Bombay, leaving all the officers and five of the crew to look after the wreck. We walked on till we arrived at the village of Versava, where I was enabled to procure provisions and send them to the men at the wreck. Mr. DeSouza, a Portuguese Apothecary, who was living there, rendering us every assistance he could. Leaving some of the crew at Mahim I came on to Bombay with my wife, and arrived here at 2 P.M. on the 18th ultimo, and reported the loss of the vessel to Messrs. Edward Bates & Co. immediately on my arrival. I have, &c.,

ELLIS GRIFFITHS,
Late Master of the ship *James Pilkington*.

The Court adjourned until 2 P.M. to this day (Saturday.)

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

List of Causes for Trial this day.

Lalloobhoy Kavuldass, *vs.* The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

Doe the demise of Eswadaboye widow, and others *vs.* Roe afterwards Vovoobai widow and another.

Sawjee Dhairaz and others, *vs.* Ramchund Esswant Goria and another.

Sobhagdass Kessowjee, *vs.* Sorabjee Jeejeebhoy.

UPREME COURT.—CROWN SIDE.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1862.

ELEVENTH DAY, *Friday*, 18*th July* 1862.

(BEFORE SIR J. ARNOULD, KT.)

HIS LORDSHIP took his seat on the Bench at ten o'clock precisely, when the following gentlemen were empannelled on the

MORNING JURY.

MR. FREDERICK NEWMAN,—*Foreman*

Mr. W. Bullock, J. J. Turnbull, V. Thomas, D. Fletcher, J. Vitters, R. W. Waller, T. Phillips, V. A. DeCunha, Merwanjee Hormusjee, Nana Runchunderjee, Goolam Hoosein Choorgay.

THE MURDER CASE.—Doorga Moorye, a Private in H. M.'s 23rd Regiment N. L. I., was again placed at the bar charged with the wilful murder of Tuackoor Pursad Doobay, an Havildar also belonging to H. M.'s 23rd Regiment N. L. I. on the 21st of May last. The prisoner it will be recollected was brought to trial on the 14th instant, but in consequence of the Jury not having been able to come to a Verdict, they were discharged by his Lordship, hence the necessity for the present trial.

Mr. Westropp, with Dr. Reid, instructed by Mr. Cleveland prosecuted.

Mr. R. B. Barton again defended the prisoner.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Westropp stated the case to the Jury at considerable length, but as the facts of the case are already before the public it is unnecessary to repeat them here.

A full report of the first trial appeared in the *Gazette* of Tuesday last.

Mr. Barton applied to the Court for the production of the depositions taken before the Coroner's Inquisition.

Dr. Reid explained that he was not officiating as Coroner at the time of the inquest, or of course he would not now be retained for the crown. Mr. Macfarlane, the Deputy Coroner, acted on that occasion. The reason why the depositions had not been sent in was that it was not usual to do so unless in the case of committal. In the present instance the verdict of the Jury was an open one. There had been no notice sent in for their production or they would have been forthcoming.

Mr. Barton still pressed for their production.

His Lordship said that they were sent for and would therefore be very soon forthcoming.

The examination of the witnesses were then proceeded with and the evidence given by them was in substance the same as adduced at the last trial.

Mr. Barton subjected each witness to a searching cross-examination.

In the examination of Gokul Goojar, the witness said in addition to his former evidence that his wife was alarmed on hearing the report of the gun, and that she called out to witness to come to her. Subsequently he obtained a light from her with which he lighted a wick which he took to the hut of the deceased.

In course of cross-examination by Mr. Barton, the witness said that the deceased was a single man, and the woman that he (witness) had called his wife was not in reality such, but was a kept mistress. The deceased was not very intimate with the woman. He was very pious, he was like a padre.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Ross stated in his evidence that it was clear moon light at the time when he was called.

Dr. Knapp also stated that it was sufficiently light for him to have recognised a person at the distance of ten paces off, at the time when he was sent for to see the deceased at the hospital.

Lieutenant Adams, 23rd Regiment N. L. I., was then called for the prosecution.

Mr. Barton objected to new evidence being called.

Mr. Westropp contended that he had a right to call new evidence.

His Lordship considered that such evidence might be admitted.

Witness examined by Mr. Westropp, I was not well acquainted with the deceased. I know the prisoner and remember his receiving fifty lashes.

The prosecution here closed.

Mr. Barton rose to address the jury on behalf of the prisoner, and in doing so said that he was deeply impressed with the responsibility that rested on him and of the great difficulty in discharging his duty to his client. He must endeavour to avoid saying what had been before said. It must be remembered that at the Coroner's Inquest an open verdict was returned, and that on the same evidence as was produced at the present time. It was only a few days ago that the prisoner had gone through the ordeal of a trial, before twelve honest and conscientious men, as he (the learned counsel) believed the present jury to be. That jury had been unable to find him guilty. The jury were consequently discharged, and now the Crown had, however, thought fit to place the prisoner on his trial again. The learned gentleman said that he would not dignify the evidence produced by the prosecution, by even calling it circumstantial. It was, of course, impossible to say what was the difference among the jury, but one thing was certain that they could not bring him in guilty, and they were accordingly discharged. There was but one eye that knew the secrets of that awful night. There might come a time when, if they found the unfortunate man at the bar guilty, they might repent of what they had done, but then it would be too late after the wretched man had ignominiously suffered on the scaffold. Mr. Barton concluded a very able and impressive address by calling upon the jury to weigh every circumstance connected with the case, and if they were not fully satisfied with the guilt of the prisoner to give him the benefit and to acquit him.

His Lordship then proceeded to sum up the evidence at great length and very minutely, explaining the evidence as being circumstantial, and showing the difference between circumstantial and presumptive evidence. His Lordship observed that the investigation of this case had taken six hours, but the affair itself had only occupied a few minutes. After reading through the whole of the evidence, and commenting thereon as he proceeded, His Lordship told the jury that if they believed the evidence of Gokul Goojar, and that it was compatible with reason, then it was for them to say whether the prisoner was guilty of murder. There was no evidence to show that there was any enmity between Gokul Goojar and the prisoner or between that witness and the deceased. If they believed the evidence of Gokul Goojar, and had no reasonable doubt, then they would find the prisoner guilty, but if they had any reasonable doubt then they would give the prisoner the benefit.

The jury retired at twenty minutes to six o'clock, and returned into Court at six o'clock after being absent twenty minutes with a verdict of guilty against the prisoner.

The prisoner said that he begged pardon and wished to say that he was not guilty. Gokul Goojar had given false evidence and deprived him of his life.

His Lordship said, that the jury had found the prisoner guilty on the clearest possible evidence. He had deprived his unfortunate victim of life in a stealthy manner in the dead of the night. It was base and barbarous, cowardly and unmanly and unsoldier-like. The sentence of the Court was that the prisoner be taken to the place from whence he came and from thence to the place of execution, and there to be hung by the neck until he was dead.

The Sessions was then dissolved by proclamation.

The Court rose at a quarter-past six o'clock.

INDIAN.

BENGAL.

WE have received the report of the Directors of the Bank of Bengal for the half-year ending 30th of June 1862,—a very skilfully drawn up document fully setting forth the changes which have been made in the constitution of the Bank, both as regards the new charter and the agencies which they have undertaken for the government. In describing what are termed in the report the magnitude and diversity of the transactions connected with the management of these agencies, the Directors have not undervalued the services which they render to government,—and they are right. The world is apt to take one at a trifle less than our own valuation, and it is well to start with a premium. We are quite sure that after reading this report Sir Charles Wood will retract all that he has said against the bargain made by the government. The *Friend of India*, in its overland edition says that the report unanswerably disposes of the Hon'ble Baronet's ignorant objections to the arrangement made with the Bank by Mr. Laing. This, considering our Serampore contemporary's great experience in finance, settles the question. We have no further objection to make beyond what we have previously stated, that while we admit the importance of the services rendered by the Bank, we think that they are overpaid. In this opinion we are somewhat strengthened by the statement in the report:—"That the nett profits of the Bank's ordinary business yields a dividend free of Income-tax at the rate of Rs. 11-11-5⅓ per cent per annum, adding thereto Rs. 2-4-6⅔ accruing from extraordinary profits as hereafter detailed." Now considering the present state of trade, the nearly 14 per cent made by ordinary business, must excite the envy, not to say the surprise, of the other Banking institutions of Calcutta, who have seen the published accounts of the Bank of Bengal for some months past. But the extraordinary profits, of which no particularly clear statement is made, look very much as if the government agency had already been turned to a good account. Here we would remark that, though the recapitulation of the arrangements made with government, both as regards the treasury and currency note agencies, is very clearly stated and can be easily understood, the statements made regarding the operations of the Bank itself for the half-year are not quite so clear as could be wished. There are plenty of figures and very artistically arranged, but they do not show all that the mercantile public would like to see, either as regards ordinary profits or extraordinary profits. Under which head does "estimated profits upon government paper" come, and upon what basis are the estimates formed? Perhaps we have no right to ask these questions, and the shareholders, government included, are too much pleased with their large dividends to ask unpleasant questions.—*Englishman, July* 9.

THE untimely death of Lord Canning, with regard to whose merits the opinions of men were so divided makes us doubly willing to do what is possible in the way of having justice done to one of the eminent men who were associated with his latest and best days of existence, as the Queen's representative in India. In publishing the opinions with regard to the merits of Colonel Balfour recorded both by the late Viceroy and his successor by M. Laing, whom some look at as a rival, and Sir Robert Napier, who is known to have been at times his sturdy opponent, we place his reputation beyond the reach of cavil.

From the HON'BLE E. DRUMMOND, Offg. Secy. to Govt. of India, Financial Dept., to COL. G. BALFOUR, C.B., Chief of the Military Finance Dept., No. 2593, dated 19th April 1862.

SIR,—Referring to your letter No. 8129, dated 11th instant, the application contained in which has been disposed of in G. G. O. No. 419, dated 14th instant, it gives me much pleasure to communicate to you, by direction of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, the substance of a Minute written by the Right Hon'ble Earl Canning before laying down the Government of India, recording his very strong sense of the value of the service which you have rendered to the Government of India as Head of the Military Finance Commission and its Department, for which you have in his Lordship's opinion, deserved eminently well both of the Governor General in Council and of Her Majesty's Government.

2. I am instructed to add that in this expression by Lord Canning, as Head of the Government of India, of his high appreciation of the aid and service rendered by you and of his cordial thanks for them, His Excellency the Governor General in Council entirely concurs.

—I have, &c.,
E. DRUMMOND,
Offg. Secy. to Govt. of India, Financial Dept.

Minute by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India.

I cannot lay down the Government of India especially at a time when its financial prospects are so much more cheering than, twelve months ago, any one then conversant with them dared to hope for, without recording my strong sense of the value of the services which Colonel Balfour has rendered to the Government as head of the Military Finance Commission and Department. I have already, in referring to the services of his predecessor, Colonel Jamieson, noticed the origin and object of the Commission of which these Officers were, in turn, the Chief members, and I will only add that it is my conviction, that without the energy, knowledge, and ability, which Colonel Balfour has brought to the discharge of his functions during the last twelve months, the Government of India would not yet have reached the certainty of a balanced expenditure and income which is now before it. Colonel Balfour has deserved eminently well both of the Governor General in Council and of Her Majesty's Government, and I have pleasure in recording, as the Head of the Government of India, my high appreciation of the aid and services rendered by him, and my cordial thanks for them.

11th March, 1862. CANNING.

Minute by the HON'BLE SIR BARTLE FRERE, *Member of the Supreme Council of India.*

I entirely concur in all that is recorded by His Excellency the Governor General relative to the signal services rendered by Colonel Balfour as a Member of the Military Finance Commission and latterly as Head of the Military Finance Department. I stated, on the occasion referred to in His Excellency's Minute, my estimate of the share, which the Commission, and the Department, as now constituted, have had in bringing about our present condition of financial prosperity; and I will only add that I consider the possibility of preserving the present financial equilibrium of income and expenditure depends mainly, I believe it might with truth be said—entirely on the maintenance of the Military Finance Department, or of a Department similarly constituted—as a separate Department, in free and confidential communication with the Governor General in Council, qualified to submit sound professional opinions on every ordinary branch of Military expenditure—free to express those opinions, and bound to do so on all questions which are likely to effect directly or prospectively the aggregate of that outlay.

H. B. E. FRERE.

11th March, 1862.

Minute by MAJOR GENERAL THE HON'BLE SIR R. NAPIER, K. C. B., *Member of the Supreme Council of India*

I entirely concur with Lord Canning's Minute which appears to me to express distinctly and fully what is due to Colonel Balfour and the Military Finance Commission and Department.

Colonel Balfour possesses a very rare amount of knowledge and experience of Departmental Administration in all branches of Military affairs, and has pressed the adoption of reforms with admirable firmness and consistency.

If Government has not on all occasions thought proper to go to the extent of Colonel Balfour's recommendations, it has fully appreciated the zealous labour and public spirit with which they have been designed.

Without giving so far as either Sir Bartle Frere's or Mr. Laing's Minutes, &c., I consider that the expenditure of each and every Department, Political, Civil, and Judicial, as well as Military, equally require check and scrutiny. I do not think the time is come for any material alteration in the Military Finance Department, provided a suitable successor to Colonel Balfour can be found.

I most cordially concur with His Excellency the Governor General in proposing to send Lord Canning's Minute to the Secretary of State, and I think Colonel Balfour should not leave India without a public expression of the approbation of the Government.

R. NAPIER.

9th April 1862.

Minute by the HON'BLE S. LAING, *Financial Member of the Supreme Council of India.*

I most entirely and cordially concur with every word of Lord Canning's Minute.

Having been in almost daily communication with Colonel Balfour since I took charge of the Department of Finance, I can speak perhaps better than any one as to the great advantages which the State has received from his zealous and indefatigable services.

The actual Military expenditure of India for the year ending 30th April 1861, was £15,838,989; this year it will not exceed £12,800,000, and for 1862-63 it will be little above £12,000,000.

This result has been attained without impairing substantial Military efficiency, mainly by a series of of economies, each requiring practical Military experience, and a careful consideration of Military circumstances.

Here, the aid of the Military Finance Commission, and of its Head, Colonel Balfour, has been invaluable, both in suggesting reforms and in carrying them into practical effect when decided upon; and I entirely agree with Sir Bartle Frere, that the maintenance of the Military Finance Department on its present footing, as the responsible instrument of the Governor General in Council for checking Military expenditure, is of all other conditions, the one most essential for the Financial future of India.

S. LAING.

7th April, 1862.

Minute by the HON'BLE CECIL BEADON, *Member of the Supreme Council of India*

I should wish to express, if the opportunity have not passed, my entire concurrence in Lord Canning's Minute, the substance of which, in the form of a letter from the Government, might be communicated to Colonel Balfour before he leaves India.

CECIL BEADON.

7th April, 1862.

Minute by His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council.

I am of opinion that these Minutes on the services rendered by Colonel Balfour, in the justice of which I entirely concur, should be forwarded to the Secretary of State.

ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

10th April, 1862.

MADRAS.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT RECORDS.

THE INDIAN COTTON CULTIVATION.—In the year 1840, the notorious national Bank of the United States, which in a year or two more stopped payment, organized a scheme, under its Governor, Nics. Biddle, for monopolizing the whole Cotton crop of the States, and of selling it at the Bank's price to all the consumers of Europe. At this news, Liverpool Merchants, and manchester manufacturers rushed to Cannon Row and the India House, the manufacturers almost bent on storming the India House, unless a supply of Cotton were immediately obtained from India. Captain Baylis, who was on furlough in England, was sent to the Cotton States, with orders and money to engage ten American Planters on their own terms with all their own implements of Cotton cultivation and with a large supply of American Cotton seed, bring them to England, and take them to India, for the purpose of teaching the natives how to grow Cotton. Captain Baylis soon returned with his squad of recruits, armed with their own ploughs and cultivators, and speedily departed with them and with tons of seed for Bombay. Arrived there, the Americans were dispersed, generally two together, over the three Presidencies, and area of more than a million square miles.

5. Of the planters who fell to Madras, two were sent to Coimbatore. The Civil Surgeon at that time of the station was Dr. Wight a Botanist of European as well as of Indian widespread scientific reputation. Dr. Wight received charge of the Americans to the following extent; he was to see them provided with the land they themselves should select, and furnished with every requisite they desired for its successful cultivation with American Cotton upon the American plan; he was to look on, attentively follow their operations, and report the result, but he was specially restricted from interfering in those operations, or in any manner directing them. Dr. Wight was further instructed to distribute American Cotton seed among the native farmers of Coimbatore, and in order to stimulate them to make trial in growing this foreign Cotton, he was authorized to engage to buy from the farmers all the American Cotton they should produce. Simultaneously associated with Dr. Wight in the conduct of the mechanical part of the experiment, was an intelligent Scotch Engineer, named Petrie, who arrived from England plentifully stocked with the latest home improved gins for ginning Cotton, and the latest improved screws for screwing it into portable bales. These machines were set up at Coimbatore at considerable cost, and worked successfully throughout the duration of the experiment.

6. The American Planters thus furnished *ad libitum* with land, money capital, labour, plant, seed, manure and every improved instrument of American construction, began their cultivation of American Cotton upon the latest and best American plan. Side by side with them, the Coimbatore farmers proceeded to cultivate the same Cotton upon their land, upon their own, or native, immemorial plan; the farmers not only not receiving one of the extrinsic aids supplied so liberally to the Americans, but being weighted in addition with the annual tax upon all their Cotton land.

7. This joint experiment was begun in the year 1840, twenty-two years ago, under Dr. Wight's special official supervision, was continued under it for thirteen successive years, and closed as regards 1853. It is from that streament in England, and through the press of England, that in the year 1861, the Cotton public learn for the first time, in a shape that is accessible and readable by all, the undisputed results of this great experiment. Those results are summed up under the following heads:—

(1.) That at the end of three years, the American Planters completely exhausted the fertility of their soil by cropping it with Cotton year after year.

(2.) That in the fourth and fifth years, their Cotton crops were not worth gathering.

(3.) That at the end of the fifth year, the Planters retired from the field altogether, confessing candidly that they could not compete with Coimbatore farmers in growing equally good, and equally chief *American* Cotton per acre.

(4.) That the Planters proved to be mere croppers of the soil, not farmers in any sense of the name.

(5.) That the Planters further confessed, that instead of *their* teaching, they had been taught by the Coimbatore farmers, by what system alone Cotton can be cultivated successfully for a series of years without exhausting the fertility of the land on which it is grown.

(6.) That in practical demonstration of this truth whereas the American Planters were beaten out of the field in three years, the Coimbatore farmers, at the end of their thirteenth year of trial, produced from American seed of their own raising a Cotton crop as good and as abundant as was produced by the Planters the first year from the fresh seed they brought with them from the Cotton States.

7. That this Cotton, more than fully equal in quality and quantity, acre for acre, to the Cotton produced by the planters, was produced at one-half the cost of the Cotton of the Planters.

(8.) That the experiment was not a mere garden experiment, but a trial of years, carried on over some hundred acres of land; the end of which was, that the seed of American Cotton was naturalized with complete success in the soil, climate, and agriculture of Coimbatore.

(9.) That the Coimbatore farmers accomplished this great result by the simplest and at the same time, the most judicious means by growing Cotton upon the same land only in rotation of other crops, which long experience has taught them to select as best adapted to their soil and climate, and best suited to restore to the land the fertility of which it is exhausted by so sourging a crop as Cotton.

(10.) That in the single province of Coimbatore, there are two millions of acres of the well known black Cotton soil, on which the naturalized American Cotton would thrive perfectly, and that "the plant not being fastidious in its tastes," succeeds on soils of other kinds, when it is grown with the requisite farming knowledge and skill.

(11.) Hence that the production of American Cotton in India, under these requisite conditions, may be said to be without limit.

(12.) That the indigenous Cotton of Coimbatore proved, after many trials, unsusceptible of any improvement, whether in quality, or in increased length of fibre, or in facility of parting with its seed, and that during a year of drought, when this Cotton failed altogether, the naturalized American lived through and gave a crop.

(13.) That for freeing Cotton from the soil without injury to the staple, the native Churka succeeds better than the English or American Sawgin.

(14.) Lastly that besides following immemorially upon all dry land a judicious rotation of crops, calculated to restore and increase its fertility, the basis of Indian agriculture for tens of centuries has been a practice which is now only becoming generally the basis of English scientific farming; namely, the complete stirring up and comminution of the soil, and its thorough aeration to as great a depth, as the best mechanical implements known in each country will penetrate.

16. The story of Cotton in India is not half told how it was systematically depressed from the earliest date that American Cotton came into competition with it, about the year 1786: how for 40 or 50 years after, one-half the crop was taken in kind as revenue, the other half by the sovereign merchant at a price always much below the market price of the day, which was habitually kept down for the purpose, how the Cotton farmer's plough and bullocks were taxed, the Churka taxed, the Bow taxed, and the Loom taxed; how inland Custom houses were on his resigning the services in the year posted in and around every village, on passing which, Cotton on its way to the coast for sale was stopped, and like every other produce taxed afresh; how it paid export duty both in a raw state and in every shape of yarn or thread, cloth or handkerchief in which it was possible to manufacture it; how the dyer was taxed, and the dyed cloth taxed again in the loom, taxed a second time in the dye vats; how Indian piece goods were loaded in England with a prohibitory duty, and English piece goods were imported into India at an *ad volarem* duty of 2½ per cent. I shall be told that these things are things of the past. Are export duties not now levied on all Indian piece goods? Is not this year the year 1862, the first for 64 years, that we have ceased to demand from our wretched weavers the annual tax upon their looms? One of these looms takes 14 days to make a piece of cloth 16 yards long by 1¼ wide. An untaxed Manchester power loom, with which this loom has to contend, turns out daily 5,000 to 10,000 yards, 9·10 of which are made out of American Cotton. Small wonder is it that it was necessary to import from barbarous Arabia a word as barbarous, the word "Moturfa," which should hide from English eyes the nature of such an impost as an annual tax upon every Indian hand-loom, upon every tool of the pauper daily artizan, upon every boat, and every net of the sea and river fisherman, upon every mud hut they live in. This impost is now for the first time a thing of the past. But does not its life long existence more than explain things present? Are not its necessary effects a more candid, a more humane explanation of the reason why India is not producing all the Cotton for which Manchester is clamouring, than the abuse heaped upon the nations for their sloth, their ignorance, their apathy, their prejudices, and to cap the climax of vituperation, upon their barbarous and backward agriculture? Would these clamourers now exist, if English wheat farmers. English country artizans, had been treated for years, as have the Indian Cotton growers, Indian weavers, Indian artizans? It is my firm conviction that the same treatment would long since have converted any, the finest country in Europe into a wilderness. But the sun has continued to give forth to India its vivifying rays, the heavens to pour down upon the vast surface its tropical rains. These perennial gifts of the universal Father, it has not been possible to tax: India remains the abiding place of its million people, and the wide-spread scene of their patient, persevering, uncomplaining toil.

17. It is necessary that I should close this letter. Its length has grown under my pen, for it has vividly recalled a subject to which my mind has long been directed both in India and in England, though not a subject of direct local moment to Malabar whose immediate welfare is affected by the greater or less production of Cotton, only as the province is a part of the general body politic of India. But England, the year before the disruption, paid 30 millions Sterling to the United States for the Cotton she consumed. This year, she is paying 14 millions Sterling *more* than this sum for the good and bad Cotton of all kinds, and from every quarter which Manchester is now driven to consume. The value of the whole trade, import and export of India with Great Britain falls short of 20 millions a year. With these figures presented to every man's reflection, it is impossible to exaggerate the importance of what good and abundant Indian American Cotton might be, and ought now to be, to all India.

18. I have shown conclusively that this Cotton was completely naturalized and successively produced twenty-two years ago by native farmers possessed of no greater skill and experience, than is shown by the myriads of farmers who till the soil of their country; and hence proved that there is no impediment in the soil, the climate, or the want of farming knowledge in the people to the growing of the Cotton to any extent, provided all natural and all artificial impediments are swept from their path, and they can run the race of Cotton growing as free from restraint as are the growers of the countries they compete with. I therefore send this letter as the best contribution I can make in answer to the question you have addressed to me, "the question of the Cotton supply," and it is with all diffidence that I venture to offer it.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

TRIAL OF PANDOO RAO.

(From the Delhi Gazette, July 10.)

THE prisoner being called on for his defence made the following statement.

My father's name was Sudduckaway. My name was first Seetaram. Bajee Rao Sahib adopted me and named me Pandoo Rao, the servants and others used to call me Rao Sahib. I received no pay but was brought up as his child. After Bajee Rao's demise, Nana Sahib treated me in the same way as Bajee Rao did, the Nana allowed me Rs. (200) two hundred per mensem as subsistence allowance.

Q.—Did you give orders for the murder of the Toll Collector at Sheorajpore and in accordance with your instructions was he killed at Chada Ghat?

A.—I gave no orders, nor can I tell by whose orders he was murdered. I only heard of the murder of a gentleman there. I cannot now tell whether it was that very day or the next. During the mutiny I was at Bithoor, having no power though the Nana said in the event of any thing happening I was to remove the women and leave Bithoor. I did not investigate the murder case of the Toll Collector as I had no power. I cannot tell where the corpse was thrown.

Abbasdeendanee had the command of the forces, he also abided by the Nana's orders in all matters.

I did not hear by whose orders the rest of the Christians were killed. When the Nana and Bala Rao ran away from Cawnpore and came to Bithoor, Bala Rao was wounded. The Nana took both of us to a place called Putkapore, crossed the river in boats, there were about 35 of us including our women. The Nana made a small enclosure where we put up. Jussa Singh and Bhopal Singh, when they heard that the Nana had arrived, called on him and asked us to come to Futtehpore Chowrasee and kept us in the house of Bhopal Singh, a few days after the Begum of Lucknow's troops came and escorted the women. Nana, Bala and myself remained behind. Then the Nana went to Lucknow, Bala left for Delhi, Tantia for Morar. Bala Rao returned to me and so did the Nana with all the women. Tantia Topee arrived at Calpee with troops. Bala Rao joined him. On their arrival at Ackbarpore they sent for Jowala Pershaud. The Nana sent me to the Tehseels of Sheorajpore and Billour in company with horsemen.

Q.—When you went to Sheorajpore and Billour why were troopers sent with you?

A.—In case I might abscond.

Q.—Were the troop under your orders?

A.—Yes, but they never allowed me out of their sight.

Bala Rao sent for me, I met him at Bhowulau in the evening, when I stayed with him, Bala Rao and myself crossed the nullah at separate places. Bala Rao joined

animadverting on Colonel Davidson's conduct at the Star of India Durbar, we made no allowance for the fact that former Residents always took off their boots on entering the Nizam's presence. Colonel Davidson is entitled to the benefit of this fact, which one of his apologists declares to be "degrading and highly disgraceful." We may ask, then, has the present Resident ever recommended the supreme authorities to stop this degradation? It surely rested with him to do so if he felt it, and that he did not feel it would be to confess that he has lost the dignity of an Englishman and the spirit of a Christian, which we are not prepared to believe. And it so happens that Hyderabad is almost peculiar in this respect. We consider ourselves fortunate in our ignorance of the "arrangements of durbars held by native 'sovereign' princes" if a knowledge of them involves such dishonour, but we can assure our correspondent that English officers never sat *en tailleur* in the durbars of Lahore and Cabul, even when Runjeet Singh was in his glory and Shah Soojah was addressed as King. It is true that the Resident took off his shoes in the Nagpore durbar, but that was a decade ago. It is true that the same revolving sight was witnessed in the Peishwa's court, but that was at a time when English officers were not ashamed to keep native harems and English Viceroys personally to do honour to hideous idols; when the puppet king of Delhi spake of a British Resident as "my servant, Mr. Metcalfe," and the puppet's once feudatory in Moorshedabad was addressed by the Governor General as his equal. If Colonel Davidson, in this year 1862, chooses to go back half a century and to act as though the English power in the East were represented by a few selfish traders, he is hardly fitted for his post.

As to the humiliating spectacle at the Star of India Durbar, we trust it will never be repeated. Our facts are unshaken and unanswered. The Nizam's *musnud* is his throne; the Resident with forty English officers, in stocking-feet and cross-legged, sat on a much lower level; and the unfortunate Resident, one apologist tells us, found the position so uncomfortable that he was fain to lean or lie, as we described, to relieve himself from so painful as well as degrading a posture. Since 1st November 1858 Colonel Davidson has represented the Queen, whom even he will allow to be the Sovereign of this "sovereign' prince of Hyderabad, and as representing Her he should have sat on at least a level with the Nizam. One eye-witness of the scene assures us he was pained by the sneering countenances of the Mussulmans, and no one who knows what they are in every native court and especially in Hyderabad will doubt the fact of the sneering. Another expresses the disgust felt by the whole body of officers present, at the humiliating position in which they in common with the Resident were placed, and asks us on public grounds to urge Government to call upon the officers present for a description of the scene. But the dishonour cast upon the Sovereign and Viceroy whom Colonel Davidson represented is still more evident from the fact that the gravest part of our charges remains unnoticed by all the Resident's apologists. Did not Colonel Davidson use entreaties to prevail on the Nizam to accept the insignia of an Order instituted by the Queen herself to mark her assumption of the paramount sovereignty of India? Even when the Nizam's consent was obtained, did he not receive the insignia with all the coyness, not to say repugnance, which he would have evinced had the Resident proposed to ornament His Highness' turban with the effigy of a pig? Pearls should be offered only to fair ladies who, generally speaking, do not turn again and rend you. Did the Nizam take the Order with his *left* hand. Did he, as he ought according to precedent in other parts of India, receive Her Majesty's Letter or Warrant with a Royal Salute—stand while hearing it read—stand while being invested with the Order by the Resident—make a speech of thanks and give any sort of festivity according to native custom in celebration of the Honor conferred upon him? Such insignia ought to have been received with at least all the marks of respects and rejoicing which were always shewn on the arrival of sunnuds from Delhi. Every time the Nizam's titles are proclaimed, which they are whenever he goes in or out, this title of Knight of the Star of India ought to be proclaimed foremost among them, and *no* Prince throughout India should be suffered to assume any title which has not been expressly conferred or re-conferred upon him in a sunnud from Her Majesty, exactly as no British subject can assume any title or honor save by Warrant from the Queen as the fountain of honor. Does the Nizam deny that Queen Her Majesty's reign? The treasonable practice of dating from the reign of the exking of Delhi should at once be put a stop to. It was but the other day that a Magistrate in Bengal discovered and put an end to this usuage in his own Court, and if the Government were to enquire it would be astonished at the number of instances in which this practice is persisted in by our treacherous Mahommedan Law officers under the very eyes of supine Magistrates and Judges.

Our charge against the present Resident at Hyderabad is that, by a policy of truckling to the Nizam, he has so brought the British name into contempt in the Deccan as to foment the always existing state of discontent into a dangerous spirit of treason. If we take his own account of the last treaty made with the Nizam, as published in the Administration Report for 1860-61, we find how grievously he sacrificed British interests. Not only did we cancel the debt of half a million sterling due by the Nizam to the British Government, but we effected a change of territory at a net annual loss to ourselves of Rs. 13,18,988. Our reason for submitting to this loss was that we might place the whole cotton country of Central India under one Lieutenant Governor, and might at the same time command at least one bank of the Godavery. Yet, because Colonel Davidson disliked to see districts which would be under his administration removed to that of a superior authority, he failed to carry out Lord Canning's imperative instructions on the subject, and the Queen of England actually holds part of Berar as the feudatory of the Nizam. No one who knows Lord Canning's scrupulous—some would say over-scrupulous and undignified—regard for the rights of native princes, will suspect him of asking a subordinate to violate these rights. But, no matter what instructions were given, it was Colonel Davidson's duty to carry them out or to resign. He did neither, but presented the Nizam with an extra annual revenue of £131,888 a year in return for—nothing but the humiliation of his Sovereign. Lord Canning contented himself with most severely reproving this recusant Resident to whose acts he was fain to submit, and even Sir Charles Wood, the author of the Mysore Grant, rebuked the reproof in still severer tones. Yet we are told that we are actuated by 'malice' in bringing public opinion to bear on this disgrace!

It now rests with Government to declare authoritatively what is henceforth to be the ceremonial followed by our Residents in attending native durbars. If Lord Canning and Lord Elgin would scorn the idea of taking off their boots, their agents and representatives must do the same. We have no wish to interfere with the sacred prejudices of natives, so long as they do not dishonor our Sovereign and insult our nationality. In this matter we are willing to carry out the much-loved policy of equality. We allow the natives to enter our houses and durbars dressed exactly as is their national custom. We ask them for no more when we enter their houses or durbars. They wear the head covered, we the feet, and there is no native chief who is not treacherous at heart who will not honour us for adhering to so equitable a principle.

ENGLISH PRESS.

TRANSFER OF LAND.

(From the Daily News, June 2.)

THE second reading of the several Bills for the Transfer of Land is fixed for this evening. The position which that question has now assumed is somewhat complicated. As Lord Kingsdown said, there is a general expectation that some measure must be passed which shall diminish the expense attending the Transfer of Land in this country; and, indeed, the public are eager to accept any measure which shall relieve them from the intolerable burden of the Attorneys and Conveyancers. There is an instinctive feeling that there must be some means of buying and selling land without incurring an exorbitant bill at the lawyer's. The Government is deeply committed to the task of supplying a remedy for the evils complained of, and the House of Lords, being an assembly of landowners, is ready to support the Government in almost any scheme which they may choose to propound. It is not surprising, therefore, to find that even the law lords are anxiously onbidding each other in this sort of reform. The Lord Chancellor, Lord Cranworth, and Lord Chelmsford have each their several plans; and, indeed, within the last few days, both the Chancellor and Lord Cranworth have succeeded in obtaining the assent of the Peers to their proposals. The Bill of Lord Chelmesford, which was in fact the same as that of Sir Hugh Cairns, has for the present been set aside; but there is some reason to think that in the House of Commons the opinion entertained of the rejected Bill may be somewhat different.

It is not proposed to repeat the explanation of the objects contemplated by the three sets of Bills which has already appeared in these columns. It is enough to say that they all concur in one point, viz., that the necessity of investigating and re-investigating the history of an estate for the last sixty years must be got rid of. The modes in which this object is to be attained are various, but this is the essence of the matter. There are, however, two remarks which occur upon this subject, and which demand the serious attention of Parliament. It is to be observed that the application of the plans of the Lord Chancellor and of Lord Cranworth is entirely optional. A proprietor of land who desires to sell or to mortgage his property will be entitled, even after the passing of the new Bills, to pursue the old plan. He will be entitled to go through the old form of abstracts, examination, objections, difficulties, correspondence, and delay, or to adopt the new form of having the title to the estate settled once for all, so as to preclude any investigation in transactions prior to a particular date. But the question is, whether the owners of land ought to have a double mode of investigation open to them. Lord Cranworth purposes that the Court of Chancery shall undertake this new investigation; the Lord Chancellor proposes that a Registrar shall conduct the investigation. It is a notorious inconvenience to have two tribunals exercising the same jurisdiction; and it is extremely difficult to understand the principle upon which the Lord Chancellor, who has hitherto made himself conspicuous by his wise endeavours to reduce the number of tribunals with co-ordinate jurisdiction, should now make an exception in the case of the transfer of land. According to the Lord Chancellor, the object of himself and of Lord Cranworth is identical. If the two plans for accomplishing their common object are substantially the same the two Bills are absurd. If the two plans differ from each other let Parliament decide which is the better and adopt it. If they are equally good it matters not which of them is adopted. But at all events it is essential to avoid the absurd inconvenience of establishing two different and independent tribunals for the purpose of accomplishing precisely the same result. It seems, therefore, impossible that the House of Commons should agree with the House of Lords, and pass both the Bill of Lord Cranworth and the Bill of Lord Westbury.

But whichever of these two plans may be adopted it must prove a hazardous experiment. If there were no means of facilitating the transfer of land but by adopting either plan, it would be worth while incurring a great risk. But the object sought to be accomplished in England has already been accomplished in Ireland, and it is surely a strange thing that the experience already acquired in the sister island should be ignored here. It is well known that the bills of Sir Hugh Cairns were framed upon the model of the acts establishing the Landed Estates Court in Ireland, and unless it can be shown that the circumstances in this country materially differ from those in that island, the same success which attends the land tribunal in Ireland ought to attend a similar tribunal here. Now it appears that since November, 1858, when the Court was established, down to the end of January, 1862, a period of little more than three years, 345 orders have been made for the sale of encumbered estates —in 129 instances, or more than a third of the whole number, on the petition of the owners; 30 orders have been made on the petition of the owners for the sale of unencumbered estates; fourteen orders have been made for carrying into effect contracts of sale. Besides this, it appears that the purchase-money paid or to be paid into the Landed Estates Court from the date of its institution to the present time, amounts to 5,940,9694, while the estates now remaining unsold, but in respect of which orders for sale have been made, are of the approximate value of 3,664,9964. It is clear, therefore, that anenormous amount of property has passed through the Landed Estates Court in a comparatively short time; and it is also clear that, as the application to that Court is in most cases practically optional, the rules by which it is governed are well adapted for the purposes for which they were framed. It must be admitted that, whatever may be the merits of the plans suggested by the Lord Chancellor and by Lord Cranworth, they differ materially from that embodied in the Landed Estates Court Act in Ireland, and, in fact, are infinitely more complicated. It is difficult to suppose that many landed proprietors will take advantage of the alleged facilities for transferring land proffered either by Lord Cranworth or by Lord Westerbury; for it seems that before land can be dealt with by their land tribunals the title to it must be such as to satisfy the rigid requirements of the Court of Chancery. It is not to be supposed that the Judges of the Court of Chancery who are to be invested with the new jurisdiction by Lord Cranworth will be very easily satisfied as to a title; and of course the Registrar who is to exercise the jurisdiction according to the Lord Chancellor, will naturally stand in great awe of his superior the Vice-Chancellor. The rigid rules of the Equity Courts must effectually prevent any dealing with land; and these rigid rules will be rigidly enforced unless some judicial officers be appointed, with power similar to the Judges of the Landed Estates Court in Ireland, who shall be able to exercise a jurisdiction as extensive, and to keep themselves as unfettered by the narrow-minded traditions of the Equity Courts.

In the present temper of the House of Commons it is perhaps dangerous to predict that they will employ themselves seriously in any Reform. But there can be no doubt that if the bills are referred to a Select Committee—a course which the complicated nature of the subject obviously demands—they may be all reduced to one good measure, and so modified as to carry into effect the principles which we have endeavoured to explain.

LABOR IN INDIA.

(From the Times, June 12.)

PEOPLE who hold the common notions of India which obtain in England must have been a little startled by a sentence in our Calcutta correspondent's letter which we printed yesterday. He tells us that "the supply of cotton from Central India must long be limited, from the want of labour." This is about the last want which popular estimation attributes to India. We can all believe in want of capital, want of industry, want of railways, want of irrigation, want of everything, except only the want of population. It has always been our habit to look upon India, with its hundred and fifty millions of human beings, as a region of the earth is densely peopled that human life was itself the great obstacle to human advancement, and the overcrowding of the species was the curse of the race. Any one who would take away a cargo of Coolies from the coast was supposed to be a benefactor to India. Even when we heard of some terrible pestilence or some frightful famine, although we rushed to relieve it to the fullest extent of our power, yet we suspect that there mingled with our commiseration an unconscious idea of a compensating good. We silently believed the survivors would ultimately gain by the catastrophe, and we were tacitly convinced that those who were perishing were but the excess of a population too great for the land to support. As we come to know India better, we abandon one by one nearly all the popular notions which were prevalent here during the time of the Company; and we discover every day with a new surprise that those things we had thought most indisputable are most certainly fallacious.

Not only is India underpeopled, if we compare her present population with her possibilities of production, but even in her present undeveloped state she has no hands to spare. What she might be in the way of populousness, if her vast alluvial plains were all irrigated, if her jungles were cleared, if security were given to capital, and if water and railway communication gave free action to commerce, it would be scarcely profitable to speculate; India under those conditions would probably even surpass in density of population those crowded provinces on the Eastern coast of China of which the teeming millions, the new Bills, and the English